

## INK JET PRINTING METHOD

### CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

Reference is made to commonly assigned, co-pending U.S. Patent  
5 Application Serial Number: <sup>10/011,681</sup> ~~11111111~~ by Missell et al., filed of even date  
herewith (Docket-82949), entitled "Ink Jet Recording Element", <sup>now U.S.P.N., 6,677,004</sup>

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to an ink jet printing method using a porous  
10 ink jet recording element containing porous polymeric particles.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In a typical ink jet recording or printing system, ink droplets are  
ejected from a nozzle at high speed towards a recording element or medium to  
15 produce an image on the medium. The ink droplets, or recording liquid, generally  
comprise a recording agent, such as a dye or pigment, and a large amount of  
solvent. The solvent, or carrier liquid, typically is made up of water, an organic  
material such as a monohydric alcohol, a polyhydric alcohol or mixtures thereof.

An ink jet recording element typically comprises a support having  
20 on at least one surface thereof an ink-receiving or image-forming layer, and  
includes those intended for reflection viewing, which have an opaque support, and  
those intended for viewing by transmitted light, which have a transparent support.

While a wide variety of different types of image-recording  
elements for use with ink jet devices have been proposed heretofore, there are  
25 many unsolved problems in the art and many deficiencies in the known products  
which have limited their commercial usefulness.

It is well known that in order to achieve and maintain  
photographic-quality images on such an image-recording element, an ink jet  
recording element must:

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- Be readily wetted so there is no puddling, i.e., coalescence of adjacent ink dots, which leads to non-uniform density
  - Exhibit no image bleeding

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